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DIARY OF THE WAR

AIR ACTIVITY OVER ENGLAND AND GERMANY

20th June.—British aircraft attacked docks at Le Havre and industrial targets in Cologne and Dusseldorf.

21st June.—The Royal Air Force battered Kiel and bombed docks at Dunkirk and Boulogne. Twenty-eight German aircraft were destroyed in combats over France.

British para-troops landed in Berek-sur-Mer, destroyed Nazi aerodromes and planes, took many prisoners and escaped by sea.

22nd June.—The Royal Air Force "invasion" of France on the second successive day cost Germany 30 fighters.

The Air Ministry announced that four bombers were shot down when there was a sharp Nazi attack on South-east and South England.

23rd June.—The port of Bremen, the naval base at Wilhelmshaven, Emden, Bremerhaven and Dusseldorf were raided by the Royal Air Force. Eighteen German planes were destroyed over France.

24th June.—The Royal Air Force made yet another sweep over France, destroying 20 German aircraft. Objectives in West and North-west Germany were also attacked, including the Naval Base of Kiel.

25th June.—The Official German News Agency admitted heavy damage when the Royal Air Force raided Germany and France. An enemy munition train was blown up and a number of German planes destroyed.

The Merseyside was attacked by the German Air Force. Four enemy bombers were shot down.

26th June.—The Royal Air Force again raided Kiel and Bremen as also Northern France.

Enemy raids on Britain were on a small scale.

AFRICA AND THE MEDITERRANEAN

22nd June.—The Rome Radio announced that Italy was at war with Russia.

The Ethiopian Patriot forces captured Jimma, taking 8,000 prisoners including many Italian Generals, and the Italians at Soddu surrendered.

24th June.—British forces captured the two towns of Agaro and Bedelle, 60 miles beyond Jimma.

British submarines sank an Italian supply ship (20,000 tons) in a convoy in the Mediterranean.

There was an enemy air raid on Alexandria while British aircraft attacked Benghazi and Syracuse (in the Island of Sicily).

25th June.—The Sudenese Government sent a cable to the Viceroy of India, thanking the Indian Army for its gallant defence of the Sudan and placing £100,000 at the Viceroy's disposal as a token of their gratitude.

The Royal Air Force raided Benghazi and Tripoli.

Three Italian fighters were shot down over Malta.

26th June.—British troops made substantial progress in the Tobruk area.

The Royal Air Force raided Gazala, damaging a number of enemy aircraft on the ground.

Sentences for listening into foreign radio stations were tripled in Italy.

AMERICA AND THE ATLANTIC

20th June.—President Roosevelt condemned the torpedoing of the American steamer *Robin Moor* by a German submarine as an infamous act and said that the United States would not yield to German threats.

21st June.—The United States Government ordered the closure of all Italian consulates in America.

22nd June.—Mr. Winant, American Ambassador, returned to Britain in a Boeing bomber.

23rd June.—Mr. Sumner Welles, United States Under Secretary of State, in a statement at a press conference, voiced his Government's condemnation of the German invasion of Russia.

Italian nationals were forbidden to leave the United States.

24th June.—President Roosevelt declared "all possible aid" to Russia.

The United States Treasury lifted the restrictions on Russian money assets in America.

Stricter control of immigration was announced by the U.S. State Department.

25th June.—It was officially stated at Washington that U.S. ships would be permitted to carry arms to Vladivstok as President Roosevelt did not intend to issue a "Neutrality" proclamation on the Russo-German war.

Mr. Roosevelt hinted that American volunteers could join the British fighting services.

The Federal Loan Administrator announced that he was considering a loan to the British Government.

26th June.—The President of the Mexican Government Party declared that Mexico was ready to fight if necessary for the defence of the Democracies.

RUSSIA

22nd June.—Hitler ordered his troops to march into Soviet Russia, accusing her of breaking the Non-Aggression Pact of 1939. The German Army marched from East Prussia to the Carpathians and Rumanian troops occupied Bolgrad.

M. Molotov announced that the Soviet would crush the Fascist bandits of Germany.

Mr. Churchill, broadcasting from London, promised all possible British aid to Russia.

23rd June.—The destruction of 76 German planes was claimed in the first war communiqué issued by the High Command of the Red Army. The Germans also claimed to have brought down several Soviet planes.

24th June.—Mr. Eden announced in the Commons that in response to a request from the Soviet Union a British Military mission would be sent to Russia.

The Germans occupied Brest-Litovsk, but Moscow claimed that elsewhere German attacks were repulsed, the Nazis losing 300 tanks and many planes.

It was announced that Hungary had decided to break off diplomatic relations with Russia.

25th June.—The Soviet Air Force made many retaliatory raids on German towns. The German advance was stiffly contested by the Red Army but the Germans managed to enter Vilna, the ancient Lithuanian capital. Leningrad and Helsinki were subjected to air raids.

26th June.—The Germans made only sporadic advances on the eastern front and admitted stiff resistance by the Russians, who recaptured the Polish town of Przemysl. The Soviet Air Force bombed Bucharest. Two German submarines were sunk.

BALKANS, TURKEY, IRAQ, IRAN, ETC.

21st June.—It was officially announced that Damascus was in Allied hands.

The Turkish Foreign Minister assured the British Ambassador that no foreign troops would be allowed to cross Turkey. He also declared that the recent Turko-German Pact would not affect Turkey's Pacts with Britain and Russia.

23rd June.—The British forces in Syria reached Palmyra. The Allied forces captured Mezze air port near Damascus and Khiam fort in the Merj Ayoum sector.

24th June.—The Turkish Government informed the British Government that the Anglo-Turkish Treaty stood intact and remained first and foremost among Turkey's engagements.

The British Navy shelled Beirut, which was also bombed by the Royal Air Force.

Two Vichy destroyers attempting to interfere with Syrian operations were heavily damaged by British Naval forces and another was almost certainly sunk by torpedoes from Naval aircraft.

Mr. Churchill stated in the Commons that the High Command in the Middle East had been authorized to take all measures, however drastic, to occupy Syria.

25th June.—British and Imperial troops in Syria reoccupied Merj Ayoum. The Royal Navy bombarded the Damour area, south of Beirut. Nazi planes raided Damascus. The Royal Air Force attacked enemy destroyers in Beirut harbour.

The Turkish Government informed the Soviet Government that they would maintain neutrality. The Turkish Grand National Assembly ratified the Turkish-German Pact.

26th June.—Britain exposed the German-inspired canard that she was bringing pressure to bear on Turkey to cede certain Dardanelles bases to Russia.

The British Government gave an unequivocal reply to certain peace proposals submitted to them through the Turkish Government.

Iran informed Russia of her decision to remain neutral in the latest phase of the war.

Four Vichy Generals were superseded as a sequel to the Allied advance in Syria. The Syrian Premier condemned the Nazis' barbarous air raid on Damascus.

A Turkish ship on its way to Alexandria was torpedoed and sunk, 173 passengers being drowned. No Allied submarine was in the vicinity.

SHIPPING

20th June.—Allied and British shipping losses during May amounted to 98 vessels totalling 461,328 tons.

The German shipping losses in this war totalled 1,888,000 tons and the Italian 1,239,000 tons, while 84,000 tons useful to the enemy were also sunk.

23rd June.—An Admiralty Communique stated that the German supply ship Babitonga of 4,422 tons was intercepted in the Atlantic by British patrols.

25th June.—Mr. Churchill made a statement on the shipping position in a secret session of the House of Commons.

The German liner Elbe (9,000 tons) was sunk by aircraft of the Fleet Air Arm.

26th June.—The United States Navy ordered 2,831 vessels costing 7,234 million dollars, since the beginning of the year (stated Col. Knox, Secretary of the Navy).

FAR EAST

20th June.—President Quezon of Philippines pledged the whole-hearted support of his country should the United States enter the war.

21st June.—The Batavia Radio stated that the Netherlands East Indies Navy would be considerably re-inforced.

22nd June.—General Pai Chung-hsi, Chief of the Chinese General Staff, speaking before the National Finance Conference, said that the Chinese Army could hold out against Japan for at least 3 to 5 years.

23rd June.—Prince Konoye, the Japanese Premier, reported to the Emperor on the political situation and the Japanese Government conferred with the army leaders to consider the steps arising from the German-Soviet war.

24th June.—Over 100 Japanese soldiers were killed or wounded when a troop train hit a mine in Shansi Province.

Thirteen Japanese aircraft were destroyed by Chinese artillery in an airfield at Ichang.

Japanese women and children in Moscow were ordered to return home.

25th June.—The Japanese Cabinet held a meeting after representatives of the Government had conferred with the chiefs of the fighting services. Later the Premier had an interview with the Emperor.

26th June.—It was reported that a Chinese Air Mission had arrived in Singapore.

VICHY

22nd June.—Reuter was authoritatively informed that General Wavell had given a "warning" to the Governor of Djibouti in French Somaliland either to join the Free French forces or to cut adrift from the Axis camp.

23rd June.—Strained relations were again reported between Marshal Petain and Admiral Darlan.

26th June.—Marshal Petain sent a message of friendship to the Turkish President through M. Benois Mechin.

Germany released 10,000 French seamen, who were prisoners of war, but insisted on the payment of occupation costs in gold.

OCCUPIED COUNTRIES

23rd June.—The Norwegian Telegraph Agency reported a sudden increase of German activity along the south and west coasts of Norway; large-scale evacuations of Norwegians were ordered immediately.

The Finnish Radio reported an announcement by the Lithuanian Radio in the German language that a free Lithuanian Government was set up at Kaunas and that the country had declared itself independent of the Soviet Union.

The Polish Cabinet met to consider the situation arising out of the Russo-German war.

24th June.—In the course of a Commons debate Mr. Eden renewed Britain's pledge that Poland would regain her freedom at the end of the war.

Both Queen Wilhelmina and Dr. Benes voiced support to Allied-Russian collaboration.

26th June.—A Dutch submarine sank an enemy supply ship of 5,000 tons and an enemy tanker of 7,500 tons.

NEUTRAL COUNTRIES

23rd June.—Sweden's frontier with Finland was closed and her ships were recalled to port. Her Cabinet met in secret.

A Spanish Foreign Office spokesman stated at a Press Conference that the Spanish Government had received the news of Hitler's attack on Russia with satisfaction and hinted that Spanish volunteers might fight the Soviet.

The Finnish Minister in Washington gave an assurance to the United States that Finland would not take part in the campaign against Russia.

25th June.—Sweden agreed to allow one German division to pass through from Norway to Finland.

A Red Army communique charged Finland with lending her territory to the German army and air force.

Rioting, inspired by Nazi agents, occurred outside the British Embassy in Madrid. The British Government took up the matter with the Spanish Government.

26th June.—The President of Finland in a broadcast declared that Finland had been forced to defend herself against Soviet "aggression".

The Spanish Government undertook to give full satisfaction to Britain regarding the anti-British demonstration in Madrid and to guard against a repetition.

WAR IN THE AIR

The following are the details of the British raids from home bases on enemy territory in Europe, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 17th June 1941:—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during British patrols (not specifically mentioned) over North-West European enemy coastal waters in Western Europe.

Date.	Targets.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
June 11, Wednesday.	R.A.F. day bomber raids on mole and ships at Zeebrugge; Shipping in Str. of Dover (5,000-ton tanker sunk). R.A.F. night bomber raids on inland port and **Duisburg-Ruhrort**; industrial objectives at **Dusseldorf** and elsewhere in Ruhr; seaplane base at Norderney; invasion bases at Ymuiden, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, Boulogne and **Calais.**	8 night bombers.	..
June 12, Thursday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter attacks on shipping in English Channel (1,400-ton merchantman sinking). R.A.F. night bomber raids on the **Ruhr**; objectives near Rotterdam; docks at Antwerp; naval base at **Brest** (battleships *Scharnhorst* and *Gneisenau*, cruiser *Prinz Eugen*); warships off Norwegian coast (pocket-battleship damaged).	8 night bombers.	1 day fighter. 1 flying boat.
June 13, Friday.	R.A.F. night bomber raids on Ruhr, Chiefly **Schwerte**; naval base at **Brest**; aerodromes in Britanny; shipping in English Channel; invasion bases at Calais and Boulogne.	3 night bombers.	..
June 14, Saturday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter raids on two aerodromes near St. Omer; aerodrome at Cherbourg; supply ships and naval craft in English Channel. R.A.F. night bomber raids on W. Germany, particularly **Boulogne.**	1 day bomber.	3 day fighters.
June 15, Sunday.	R.A.F. day attacks on convoys off Dutch coast (6,000-ton merchantman sunk, 4,000-ton merchantman on fire) German coast (1,000-ton merchantman sunk) and French coast. R.A.F. night bomber raids on the **Ruhr**; **Cologne**; **Hanover**; invasion base at Dunkirk. R.A.F. night fighter attacks on aerodromes in N. France.	1 day bomber. 2 night bombers.	1 night fighter.
June 16, Monday.	R.A.F. day fighter sweeps over Str. of Dover and N. France. R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter raid on **Boulogne** (railways, stores); shipping off German and Dutch coasts. R.A.F. night bomber raids on **Cologne**; **Dusseldorf**; Duisburg-Ruhrort; other objectives in Ruhr and Rhineland. R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm night bomber raid on Dunkrik.	2 day bombers. 4 day fighters. (2 pilots safe.) 5 night bombers.	10 day fighters. 1 flying boat.
June 17, Tuesday.	R.A.F. day bomber-and-fighter raids on **Bethune** (power station, oil refinery); shipping in English Channel. R.A.F. night raids on W. Germany, particularly **Cologne** and **Dusseldorf**; invasion bases at Rotterdam, Ostend, Boulogne, Cherbourg. R.A.F. and Fleet Air Arm night bomber attacks on shipping.	10 day fighters. 1 night bomber.	16 day fighters.

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TALKING POINTS

THE WEEK

The event of the week is, of course, the commencement of hostilities between Germany and Russia. It came as a great surprise, especially to America and Japan, while England appeared to be well aware of the coming events. A great and grim struggle has commenced full of potentialities. Finland has declared war on Russia.

It is reported that Germany has sent some press feelers to Great Britain through Turkey. The anticipation of Hitler, however, that his revival of anti-Bolshevist cry would deceive the Democracy into relaxing their efforts to crush Nazism has been proved to be thoroughly misplaced by the declarations of Mr. Churchill and Mr. Eden.

In Syria, Damascus has been captured. Palmyra has been surrounded and the recapture of Merj Ayoum has been confirmed. Mr. Churchill has definitely told the British High Command in the Middle East that, in their actions, they should be guided only by military considerations.

Jimma in Abyssinia has been captured with 8,000 prisoners. The French authorities in Djibuti have been informed that they should either join the Free French camp or cut adrift from Axis policy. The Abyssinian campaign is not over. There are about half a dozen Italian groups, three of them in western Abyssinia, two in the Gondar area and one in the south.

President Roosevelt, in a special message to Congress, described the sinking of the *Robin Moor* as ruthless and an act of an " international outlaw." It was an infamous act designed to drive American commerce from the high seas wherever such commerce was considered a disadvantage to German designs. " If we yielded to this," President Roosevelt said, " we would inevitably submit to world domination at the hands of the present leaders of the German Reich. We are not yielding and do not propose to yield." Full compensation and reparation are to be demanded from Germany.

The 9,000 ton German liner " Elbe ", a supply ship to " Bismark " and which later was used as a commerce-raider, has been sunk. A Dutch submarine has sung an enemy tanker of 7,000 tons and an enemy supply ship of 5,000 tons. Great indignation has been caused in Turkey by the sinking of a Turkish ship going to Alexandria by a submarine. Out of 201 passengers, 173 have been lost. Many of them were Turkish Naval Officers. It is disclosed that no British submarine was near the place of occurrence.

WHY GERMANY INVADED RUSSIA

No one will believe seriously that the reasons given by Hitler for the invasion of Russia are those which have really influenced him in the biggest gamble he has so far made. He wants the wheat from the Ukraine and oil from Baku. He apprehended that Russia would become an ally of England sooner or later. He wants to finish her off so that he can throw the full might of his war machine on Great Britain. And, above all, he wants to dominate the world. It is a terrible ordeal for Russia because the German army is at the peak of its strength and the Russian plains offer an ideal terrain for mechanised warfare and modern conditions of war may not favour the mass armies of Russia which are relatively not so well-equipped as the German hordes. The real trouble, however, in regard to Germany is that she cannot hold, for instance, the Ukraine and the Caucasus for long. If Napoleon failed in his invasion of Russia in 1812 it was not merely because of the Russian winter, but principally because the hostile Russian peasants burnt their crops and withheld all supplies. Supply to a modern army, reaching it from the base, is the life line. Germany experienced the same difficulty in 1918 and she may do so again because there is considerable hostility among the peasant population of Russia against the Germans. Russian propaganda is not less virile than German and it may well be depended upon to refer to history as to the way in which the Germans treated Russia during the last hundred years. Germany is already experiencing considerable administrative difficulties in holding down the conquered countries; the strain of dealing with a vast additional Russian population, well versed in sabotage, may well develop into breaking point. Even

if Ukraine wheat and Baku oil are got at, there will be problems of transport, the danger of further lowering Russian standards of living and the difficulty of efficient exploitation.

"BULWARK AGAINST COMMUNISM"

Hitler has already started his game of representing Nazism as a 'Bulwark against Communism'. He did so in his 'Mein Kampf' but that did not prevent him from entering into an "eternal" pact of friendship with Russia. This transformation is, of course, no more sincere than the other change of front, because the world knows that it is a mere cloak for his grand design of dominating first Europe, and then the world. Already American opinion has expressed itself very strongly against the invasion. President Roosevelt has declared all possible aid to Russia and the United States Treasury has removed the restrictions on her money assets in America. This unfreezing will make available to Russia a hundred million dollars in cash securities and property. Mr. Sumner Welles, Under Secretary of State, stated that Germany's was a treacherous attack. He added that the United States could see "once more beyond doubt with what intentions the present Government in Germany negotiates non-agrression pacts." "The attack on Russia," he added, "constituted a dire warning by Germany of the hostile and murderous intents behind such assurances". America is well aware that Hitler's armies, as declared by Mr. Sumner Welles, are to-day the chief danger to America. American arms may be taken to Vladivostok, a proceeding which cannot please Japan. The American Press and the American public are clamouring more than ever for more help to Great Britain, for sending to the Western front every bomber, every fighter, and every pursuit plane that can possibly be spared from the American Army and the Navy. 'Now is the time to act', says a New York paper and other newspapers call upon the British to take the offensive and make redoubled efforts to regain the lost ground. Opinion in British Dominions and India takes the same line. Turkey remains neutral.

MR. CHURCHILL'S BROADCASTS

In his broadcast speech of April 27, Mr. Churchill stated in a prophetic vein: "The war may spread eastwards to Turkey and Russia. The Germans may lay their hands for a time on the granaries of the Ukraine or the oil wells of the Caucasus. They may dominate the Caspian. Who can tell? We shall do our best to meet them and fight them wherever they go". Mr. Churchill did not lose any time to define the British attitude towards the new development. Broadcasting on Sunday, the day on which Germany began the invasion of Russia, he promised Russia all the help that England could give. "We shall bomb Germany by day as well as by night in ever increasing measure," Mr. Churchill said, "making the German people gulp each month a sharper dose of the miseries they have showered upon mankind". Mr. Churchill, after referring to Hitler's perfidy which was observed in this case with the usual scrupulous technique, recalled that he had given a clear warning to Russia as well as to other countries. Hitler, Mr. Churchill went on, "is a monster of wickedness, insatiable in his lust for blood and plunder." In a retrospective mood he dwelt upon the folly of having allowed the German war machine to be built up. He said: "The terrible military machine which we and the rest of the civilized world so foolishly, so supinely and so insensately allowed the Nazi gangster to build up year by year from almost nothing—this machine cannot stand idle. Unless it rust and fall in pieces it must be in continual motion grinding up human lives and trampling down the homes of hundreds of millions of men. Moreover, it must be fed not only with flesh but with oil. So, now this bloodthirsty guttersnipe must launch his mechanised army upon new fields of slaughter, pillage and devastation."

"If Germany won," Mr. Churchill pointed out "it will be only a stepping stone to an attempt to conquer China and India and throw them into the bottomless pit of human degradation over which the diabolic emblem of the Swastika flaunts itself." After referring to the fact that Nazism was devoid of all theme and principle, except appetite and racial domination, and that it excelled all forms of human wickedness in the efficiency of its cruelty and ferocious aggression, Mr. Churchill concluded: "My mind goes back across the years to the days when the Russian armies were our allies against the same deadly foe". He defined the British policy by saying: "We have but one aim and one single irrevocable purpose. We are resolved to destroy Hitler and every vestige of the Nazi regime. From this nothing will turn us—nothing. We shall never parley, we shall never negotiate with Hitler or any of his gang. We shall fight him by land, we shall fight him by sea and we shall fight him in the air until with God's help, we will rid the earth of all those who have shadowed it, and liberate the peoples from his yoke."

MR. EDEN SUPPLEMENTS PREMIER'S STATEMENTS

Mr. Anthony Eden, the British Foreign Secretary, speaking in the House of Commons on June 24, announced that the Soviet Government have accepted the British offer to send a military and economic mission to Russia to co-ordinate the efforts of both countries in the common task of defeating Germany. No time will be lost in sending this mission. The Soviet Government have made it plain that in the period of military collaboration, help will be on mutual and reciprocal basis, a view, which the British

Government have endorsed. The Foreign Secretary made two matters quite clear. One was that at no time since the signing of the Pact between Russia and Germany in 1939, had Germany complained of Russia's lack of sincerity. The second point which Mr. Eden has made quite clear was that the allegation by the German Foreign Minister that the Soviet Union had tried in agreement with England to stab Germany in the back, was absolutely unfounded. As a matter of fact the British Government had desired to come to an understanding with the Soviet, but were always retarded in that desire by the Soviet Union's anxiety to observe the Pact with Germany. So long as the Soviet Socialist Republic acted in accordance with that Pact, no basis existed for British collaboration with Russia. Mr. Eden paid a high tribute to the Poles and spoke of the ordeal which Poland had to face again because it was the Polish soil on which the battle was now being waged. The British Government, he said, remained true to their pledge to redeem the freedom of the Poles. As for Germany, Mr. Eden said: "We keep our eye on the target. That target is Hitler's Germany. . . . The invasion of Russia is not an end but a means. Through his attack upon Russia Hitler hopes to break the military power of that vast State and thus free himself from any contemporary or subsequent Eastern anxiety when he turns to the duel with our own land."

WAR IN THE AIR

A most satisfactory feature of recent developments in regard to the war is the growing ascendency of the Royal Air Force. There have been continuous night and daylight sweeps over the occupied countries and in western Germany, where heavy industries are established, railways and communications, aerodromes and naval and submarine bases being repeatedly and successfully attacked. The latest available figures show that the *Luftwaffe* lost 75 fighters in three days in battles over northern France, the total in eight successive days being 117 against 30 Royal Air Force planes, a proportion of four to one.

It should be remembered that Spitfires and Hurricanes are not the old machines. They have been considerably improved and fly faster, carrying more loads of bombs and they are able to cover longer distances. American-built aircraft, Hudsons of the Coastal Command, Catalinas, Glen-Martins, Tomahawks and the Curtis-Hawks are playing a wonderful part. Germany detests having to fight on two fronts. She has now no need for employing her land troops in the west and so she has concentrated them against Russia. So far as the air war is concerned, necessarily owing to the Royal Air Force's growing strength, Germany has to fight two battles. The Royal Air Force has increased its activity over German targets and this has coincided with the German invasion of Russia. According to German tactics the *Luftwaffe* should play a conspicuous part in enabling the land forces to advance and as the front is 1,500 miles long, a good part of the *Luftwaffe* would have to work in the east. But the Royal Air Force is becoming increasingly active to the extent to which its work of havoc necessitates the withdrawal of some part of the German aeroplanes from the east, and to that extent there will be relief to Russia.

TURKEY

Mr. Eden made a special reference in his speech to Turkey. That country is now as it has been a friend and ally of Great Britain. The British Government had been kept informed of the negotiations between Turkey and Germany before the Pact was concluded. He pointed out that the preamble of the treaty expressly safeguarded the existing contractual engagements of each party. The Turkish Government have made it plain that first and foremost amongst these engagements stood the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. It is therefore quite clear that the Turko-German Pact of friendship signed on June 18 is within the limits of the Anglo-Turkish Treaty. The treaty with Germany mutually guarantees to each party the integrity and inviolability of its territory and binds the two countries to consultation on all questions of mutual interest. An exchange of notes also provides for the promotion of economic relations. Turkey, therefore, remains loyal to her obligations to Great Britain. The Turkish Government have categorically stated that they will not allow German troops or war materials to go across Turkish territory.

So far as the trade of Turkey is concerned, the following points may be of interest. Hitler has systematically tried to use trade agreements as stepping stones to political domination. By 1938 Germany's trade with Turkey had increased to such an extent that 51·3 per cent of Turkey's imports came from Germany and 47·3 per cent of her exports went to Germany. After the Anglo-French-Turkish Pact, 1939, Turkey has tried to reduce her trade with Germany. In January 1940, an Anglo-French loan of £25,000,000 was granted to Turkey for the purchase of armaments in Britain and France. In addition, Britain and France undertook to buy £2,000,000 worth of Turkish dried fruits annually for the duration of the war.

The German occupation of the Aegean islands, the German infiltration into Syria, the German entry into the Dodecanese islands, the loss of the battles in Greece and Crete, all these contributed to make Turkey very nervous, having been practically encircled by Germany. She was, therefore, placed in a position of great difficulty. It is to her credit that she insisted on a clause recognizing her

existing commitments. But there is no reason to suppose that Turkey places implicit faith in the German promises to observe Turkish sovereignty and integrity. It is important to remember one thing. That is, Turkey will never become an Axis tool like Bulgaria and other countries. It may safely be stated that in signing the pact Turkey has prevented a German attack through her territory. It is also well to remember that she wants to avoid conflict with the heavily armed and aggressive State until her own war equipment becomes first rate. What she wants is arms and more arms.

"AS YOU WERE" IN LIBYA

Conditions in Libya are now for the most part again stabilized with the Germans not making any attempt to follow up the Allied withdrawal to the original positions near Sollum. The German Forces that were rushed from Tobruk to stem General Wavell's latest attack in the Western Desert are still concentrated on the Egyptian-Libyan frontier. Hitherto, they have shown no signs of moving back to Tobruk. Undoubtedly General Wavell's attack had the effect of relieving the German pressure on Tobruk, probably forestalling a new attempt to storm it. British and Indian troops, after taking some 560 prisoners, of whom 210 are Germans, and probing deep into the Axis lines, are now re-established in the positions they have been holding for the past three months. What General Wavell did was to assault General Rommel's spearhead—just as he blunted that of Marshal Graziani—to forestall an offensive which the Nazis were preparing against either Egypt or Tobruk. The important point to note is that General Rommel, in order to get rid of the British armoured columns hanging round his neck, had to summon strong reinforcements. He had to exert all his strength to save himself. This he did successfully, but the British got away and, it is significant, General Rommel did not follow up with a counter-offensive against the British position as he might have done in the case of a beaten enemy.

The work of clearing Abyssinia of the last remaining pockets of Italian resistance proceeds apace. Jimma has been occupied by the Abyssinian Patriot forces, led by British Officers. Eight thousand prisoners and a number of Generals have been captured.

Meanwhile, General Wavell has addressed a note to the Governor of Djibouti to the effect that French Somaliland should either join the Free French camp or cut adrift altogether from Axis policy. It is learned in London that in the event of the Governor of Djibouti refusing to negotiate on General Wavell's proposal, the latter has stated his willingness to evacuate women and children from Djibouti and, meanwhile, to supply them with milk and food, until evacuation is completed. Djibouti, the port and capital of Frances's 9,000 square mile colony at the entrance to the Red Sea, is linked by rail to Addis Ababa. Its pre-war population numbered nearly 15,000 of Somaliland's 70,000 people. An official announcement from Vichy stated that the Vichy Government had protested to Britain against an "ultimatum" from General Wavell and that the United States had been informed of the protest. It is learnt in London that Great Britain has, for some time, been blockading all areas in the occupation of the Vichy Government, which might be of any advantage to the Germans. Recently, there was a protest on the part of the Governor of Djibouti against the blockade of French Somaliland, on the ground that women and children were made to suffer unduly, particularly from shortage of milk. The Governor of Djibouti asked that the blockade should be relaxed. The British reply was that unless and until the Governor dissociated himself from the pro-Nazi policy in Syria, there could be no relaxation of the blockade, but that if it was a question of saving the women and children, the British authorities were willing to evacuate them to some place where they could obtain proper food. It is understood that no further steps have been taken by the Djibouti Governor. Hence General Wavell's final warning.

ALLIED PROGRESS IN SYRIA

The capture of Damascus, the most important city of Syria, by the Allied Forces is undoubtedly an event of capital importance and will have a striking effect on the morale of the Vichy troops hounded on to action by the French High Commissioner, General Dentz. It was an encircling movement rather than a direct move on the city that brought about its capture. This undoubtedly was the wisest policy, both for military and political reasons. It was, in fact, the manner in which the city was captured by Allenby in September 1918. In the capture of Damascus the Indian troops have played a very prominent part and the story is disclosed by Colonel Desmond Young in one of his despatches to Simla. The Indian battalions undertook the task of seizing Mezze by night, Mezze being on the road to Beirut. The battalions were surrounded and had to fight a stiff battle but their long and determined resistance, the Colonel says, had the effect of distracting attention from the right flank where the Free French were advancing from the direction of Kiswe, of drawing away enemy tanks and inducing Vichy troops to withdraw heavy guns from their forts. This courageous action, says the Colonel, undoubtedly contributed largely to the capture of Damascus. Everything possible was done to avoid any suggestion of a direct assault on the city, for the action of the French General Sarrail in bombarding Damascus for a period of 48 hours following the disturbances in 1925 has been neither forgotten nor forgiven by

(*Continued on Page* 15

HITLER'S LATEST AGGRESSION

SOVIET ACCEPTS NAZI CHALLENGE

Twenty-two months ago, Hitler announced in the Reichstag : " I am particularly happy to be able to tell you of one event . . . . Germany and Russia have resolved to conclude a pact which rules out *for ever* any use of violence between us. It imposes the obligation on us to consult together in certain European questions." Having safeguarded Germany from an attack on her Eastern frontier, Hitler launched his attack on Poland, and involved Britain and her Allies in the War. Early on Sunday of this week, however, Hitler revived his denunciations of Bolshevism, accused Soviet Russia of working systematically against Germany's interests, and ordered his forces—which he had massed on the Russian border—to march into the Soviet Union. This is, indeed, as Mr. Churchill says in his spirited broadcast promising all possible aid to the Soviet, a turning point of the war. This cynical repudiation of the Pact is as sensational as was its signature. The Soviet Union is determined " to crush the Fascist bandits of Germany "—to use its Foreign Minister's words—and to mete out to Hitler the doom that Napoleon met in his Russian expedition.

A study of the political and economic conditions in the Soviet Union and her industrial and military resources gives us an idea of the magnitude of the task which faces Hitler. The Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, to use its full title, covers an area of 8,144,000 square miles with a population of 180,000,000. It is the greatest continuous area under one government; the only larger political unit is the British Empire. But though its population is exceeded only by that of the British Empire and China, it averages only about 25 persons per square mile. Mr. Walter Theimer gives the following account of the constitutional developments in the Soviet after the Communist revolution in November 1917 had finally overthrown the rule of the Tsars and the Russian Socialist Federative Soviet Republic was organized on the territory of Russia. In 1923 it was united with the Ukrainian and other national Soviet Republics which had been set up in the border territories of Russia into the Union of Socialist Soviet Republics, and the R.S.F.S.R. or Soviet Russia proper has formed only a constituent republic of the Union since, though the largest and most important one. " The history of the Soviet Union is linked up with the history of Communism and the careers of Lenin and Stalin. The 1923 Constitution of the Union was based on the dictatorship of the proletariat. Basic organs of administration were the Soviets or Councils, exercising simultaneously the functions of municipalities and local State authorities. The lower Soviets chose the higher Soviets (district, regional and State Soviets) by means of indirect election. The supreme organ was the All-Russian Soviet Congress, elected by the lower Soviets on the basis of one member for each 25,000 workers and one for each 125,000 peasants. Thus the peasants' franchise was only one-fifth of the workers'. The Congress elected a Central Executive Committee which sat permanently and made laws during the interval between the sessions of the Congress. The C.E.C. chose the Government, styled the Council of the People's Commissars. There were then seven Federal Republics with autonomous administrations along similar lines.

NEW SOVIET CONSTITUTION

In 1936 the Constitution was amended. The Soviet system was abandoned though the name was retained; the method of indirect election was dropped and the Soviet Congress cancelled. All Soviets of whatever degree are now elected directly by the people and no longer do the lower Soviets control the higher ones. The supreme legislative organ is the Supreme Council of the Union, taking the place of Parliament in other countries. It is elected by all the " working people ", workers and peasants having equal voting-right now and only small remainders of the former possessing classes being excluded from the franchise. The Supreme Council consists of two Houses; the Council of the Union (one member for each 300,000 inhabitants) and the Council of Nationalities (25 members for each constituent republic and fixed quotas of members for autonomous national territories). The Supreme Council elects a Presidium with a chairman and 11 members, one for each republic, the chairman (M. I. Kalinin at present) occupying a position corresponding to that of President of the Republic. The Supreme Council also elects the Council of the People's Commissars, which is responsible to the Supreme Council."

The principal languages of more than a dozen Constituent Republics are equally official languages of the Union but in practice Russian occupies a dominant position and " the political hegemony of the Russians (who number 85 millions) is outspoken and the constitutional right of the constituent republics to secede from the Union is of a theoretical nature." It is interesting to note in this connection that among the sub-republics of the Russian constituent republic, there is a Volaga-German Republic of 600,000 inhabitants.

The Communist Party is the only political organisation and its are the only candidates in the elections. The General Secretary of the Party, M. Joseph Stalin, has been virtual dictator of the Soviet Union all these years though his position was officially recognised

only a few weeks ago when he became President of the Council of the People's Commissars—a position corresponding with that of the Prime Minister of Great Britain. The economic system of the Soviet is Socialistic, with State ownership of industries and means of communications. A Planning Commission, known as the Gosplan, runs industries and transport according to plans which are approved by the Supreme Soviet. Agriculture is carried on in the form of collective farms but the peasant may have a house, one or two acres of land and one or two cows of his own.

SOVIET'S VAST RESOURCES

The potential resources of the U.S.S.R. are almost unlimited. Before the revolution of 1917 they were a mere fraction of what they could have been. Since 1917 they have been steadily growing. In the ten years ending in 1938 the annual output of coal rose from 35 to 132 million tons, of pig iron from 3 to 15 million tons, of steel from 3 to 18 million tons, of oil from 11 to 28 million tons and of cement from 11 to 66 million tons. Many other commodities show similar increases. The severe climate of much of the country imposes a strict limit on the types of its crops; small amounts of cotton and tea are grown, but almost all tropical products have to be imported. Nevertheless, Russia claims to be the world's greatest producer of barley, rye, oats, potatoes, sugar, beet, flax and hemp. She is the second greatest producer of wheat, and yields large quantities of wool and of wood and wood-products. Her mineral wealth is vast. She is the greatest producer of manganese and phosphates, and the second greatest of petroleum and iron ore; she ranks third in steel and fourth in coal. Russia lacks many of the steel-hardening metals, and so far produces no tin. Her production of gold is very considerable, but reliable statistics are not available. Russia's greatest industrial region is the Donetz basin of the Ukraine, but recent policy has encouraged the growth of the centres farther east. Her exportable surplus is smaller than the greatness of her resources would suggest owing partly to the recent development of her own industries.

FOREIGN RELATIONS

Soviet Russia's foreign relations provide an interesting study. From 1917 to 1922 she isolated herself from contact with other nations. Then followed a period of co-operation with Republican Germany, symbolised by the Treaty of Repallo (1922–23). The next phase was co-operation with the Democracies (1934–39). Hitler's rise to power in Germany and his denunciation of Bolshevism were no little factors in Russia's entry into the League of Nations and alliances with France and Czechoslovakia. Tension with her eastern neighbour, Japan, grew as the latter went marching into China and joined the Anti-Comintern Pact with Germany. Russia supported China against Japan; and, indeed, her brilliant Foreign Minister, M. Litvinov, worked hard for a united front against aggression; his words, "Peace is indivisible", have now gone into history. But in August, 1939, M. Stalin and M. Molotov (who had significantly succeeded M. Litvinov as Foreign Minister) abruptly put an end to negotiations for an alliance with Britain and France and startled the world by signing a Pact of non-aggression with Germany. And when the war followed in September and the German army conquered Poland, Russia also marched in and divided Polish territory with Germany. In return for diplomatic and economic support of Germany in the war, Russia gained a free hand in the Baltic countries and eventually absorbed Estonia, Latvia and Lithuania. Her influence in the Balkans also appeared to increase when Germany stood watching her march into the Rumanian areas of Bessarabia and Bukovina; but later Soviet Russia tried in vain to stem the German advance in the Balkans with quick non-aggression agreements with Yugoslavia and Turkey. And when Turkey, with whom she has long maintained friendly relations, signed a Pact with Germany last week, and when German troops began massing on the Russian border, a break between Germany and the Soviet appeared inevitable.

ARMY, NAVY AND AIR FORCE

World speculation as to the strength and striking power of the Soviet Air Force will at last be brought to an end as her machines go into action against the Luftwaffe and Russia's real strength revealed in actual battle. But it has been universally agreed from the point of view of numbers that the Soviet Air Force is, if not the largest in the world, at least very close to that of Germany who is now fighting on a number of fronts. At the moment, Russia is fighting on one only. As to the efficiency of her air force, Russia has released very few details, but it is certain that a power which was the pioneer of parachute troops and glider trains and capable of producing planes that made the sensational transport flight to the American continent a few years ago is fully aviation—conscious. So are the Russian people. Parachute—jumping towers are as familiar sights in Russian parks as roundabouts and swings in Britain. Women pilots are as normally accepted as men, and children at early ages participate in flying courses.

The only unanimity achieved by military correspondents in writing of the size, organisation and efficiency of the Red Army is in stating that any estimate is "very largely based on conjecture". Compulsory military service has been continuously maintained since 1917 and Russia has always considered herself in a state of war and maintained a high pitch of defensive preparedness. As recently as a month ago Stalin declared: "The Red Army has been reorganised and

re-equipped in the light of experience of the present war ", and it is well known that the chiefs of the Soviet forces have been closely following the many new phases of modern warfare, especially of the Nazis, and always with the view in the back of their minds that one day they might well be up against these methods themselves.

There seem to be two schools of thought in foreign military circles, one is that Russia's machines are all right but her soldiers are no good, and the other that her men are fine fighters but her machines drop to pieces. Unfortunately much of the world critical opinion at the time of the Finnish war was obsessed with the fact that gallant little Finland was fighting the Russian colossus and it was only at the end of the war, when penetration of the Mannerheim Line brought the war to a rapid conclusion, was it realised that the Red Army had achieved what no other power had achieved, namely, smashing a way through a fortified line reckoned nearly as strong as the Siegfried and Maginot lines, which even Hitler decided to go round. Under the most adverse weather conditions, Russia, with an army trained solely for defensive purposes on very different terrain, achieved this, according to military correspondents, by accurate artillery fire which undermined the Mannerheim forts till they toppled over and their guns could not be operated and then at the right time and in the right place, by perfect co-operation between dive-bombers, tanks, armoured vehicles and infantry, broke through the line and the war was over. That her military chiefs are not lacking in enterprise or ingenuity is evidenced by that daring attack on the Finnish mainland by a light armoured column across sixty miles of the frozen Gulf of Finland.

Just about as much is known of the Soviet Navy as of her Army and Air Force, namely, practically nothing. What is known, however, is that she has a very considerable fleet of submarines of the very latest types, many of them believed to have been developed even beyond those of some of the major sea powers of the world. It must not be forgotten that in the Arctic the Russians are completely at home and have carried out a continuous unique exploration for a great many years so that they now know these waters like the palm of their hand.

WAR IN THE AIR—*(Continued from Page 4)*

The following are the figures of losses of aircraft due to enemy air raids on Britain, ascertained by competent authorities, for the week ending 17th June 1941 :—

Figures of aircraft losses include those incurred during enemy attacks (not specifically mentioned) on shipping in Western European waters.

Date.	British losses.	Enemy losses.
June 11	....	....
June 12	....	1 night bomber.
June 13	....	2 day fighters. 7 night bombers.
June 14	....	1 night bomber.
June 15	....	1 night bomber (4 day bombers down in Portugal.)
June 16	....	4 night bombers.
June 17	....	1 night bomber.

GREAT BRITAIN'S ACTION IN IRAQ AND SYRIA

THE POSITION IN IRAQ

Though Iraq has returned to normal conditions the enemy is busy in disseminating poisonous propaganda. The return of His Royal Highness the Regent, Amir Abdul Illah to Baghdad and the formation of a strong National Government, with a popular Iraqi as Prime Minister, have helped in restoring order and tranquillity. Public departments and services are functioning both in the capital and in the provinces. Rail communications have been restored, while postal and telegraph facilities have been again made available. The Iraqi Government took strong action in suppressing rioting and looting in the capital. At the beginning of last month the area round Basra was the scene of considerable disorder and looting, but everything is now quiet. The strong military action taken by the British, together with Mr. Eden's declaration of British sympathy with the aspirations of the Arab world and his assurance that Britain will not curtail Iraq's independence are the causes which have brought about this striking change. The German report that England was about to occupy Iraq has been proved to be a lie. All Iraq now knows that Rashid Ali was promised a big bribe for his treacherous action. What faith can be placed on German promises has now been made perfectly clear to the Iraqis by the fact that the Germans refused to help Rashid Ali when he wanted it most, Germany's only objective being to cause trouble that would aid her designs at world conquest at Iraq's expense. While Britain fulfilled her pledges by making Iraq independent and doing all she can to improve her administration, the French failed to achieve the same result in Syria, though both were mandates. Military operations in Iraq were undertaken by Great Britain more in sorrow than in anger. The measures adopted by Britain in bringing the situation in Iraq under control are in striking contrast to the German bombing of Alexandria, Haifa and other places.

THE POSITION IN SYRIA

Great Britain considered deeply before taking strong action in regard to Syria. German infiltration in Syria had begun to assume serious proportions and it was definitely known that Germany intended to use Syria as a corridor into Iraq. It may be remembered that in July last year Great Britain had stated that she would not allow Syria and Lebanon to be occupied by any hostile power or to be used for an attack upon those countries in the Middle East which she was pledged to defend. But sending armed forces into Syria involved, of course, war with the Vichy Government. The Germans, of course, wanted to foment war between England and the Vichy. But the German drive into Syria had to be postponed owing to the stubborn resistance of the British forces in Crete and Great Britain, therefore, chose the policy of giving active support to their ally, the Free French, in their enterprise to expel the Germans from Syria and guarantee freedom and independence to Syrians. Free French and Allied forces have been striving hard to win over the Vichy garrisons in Syria. Persuasion has been their chief weapon, but General Dentz has decided to retaliate and use all his forces. There is a parallel to the action in Syria to that in Oran. The battle of Oran did not involve Great Britain in a war with the French and it is to be hoped that action in Syria will not precipitate such a war. The situation is of course difficult. An hazardous course has been adopted, but independence has been promised to Syria by General de Gaulle. Much would depend upon the reactions of Syrians themselves. It is obvious that as between British, French or German occupation of their country, the Syrians will undoubtedly feel confident that British occupation would afford the best guarantee of their emergence into independence. To implement that promise it is necessary that the British and the Free French must be able to carry out rapid and effective occupation of that country, converting it into a strong bastion of the British defensive system in the Middle East before Germany intervenes in full force. So far the progress has been satisfactory.

What are the German reactions? The Nazis have removed the aircraft and disguised troops and technicians. Great Britain has been allowed to occupy air bases in Syria, an advantage which was lost when France collapsed last year. Of course, Germans have failed in their infiltration tactics which was so successful in Bulgaria. This has been forstalled by the Allies' initiative in entering the country before the Germans were assembled in sufficient strength to oppose them. It may be wishful thinking that Germany's preoccupation with Russia would prevent any attempted air invasion of Northern Syria from the island of Rhodes, or a drive to Egypt from Sollum by an army reinforced by air and by sea from Crete, combined with the mass bombing of Alexandria and the Suez Canal. But these enterprises cannot now be very easy. An attack on the back door of the Middle East by way of the Caucasus and Iran is possible only after Russia has been subjugated and that does not seem to be quite easy either.

STRANGE BEDFELLOWS

HISTORY OF RUSSO-GERMAN RELATIONS

Below is set down facts relating to the relations between Germany and Russia running over a long period and ending in the commencement of hostilities between the two countries on Sunday, June 22nd.

The collection has been compiled from various sources and would be read with interest by those who have always believed that friendship between Nazi Germany and Soviet Russia could not last long.

AN AUTHOR'S IMPRESSIONS

A writer has summed up Russo-German relations for a period of 110 years till the time of the pact of 1939 as follows :—

" Summing up the history of Russo-German relations since 1831, we find that from this date until the middle of the nineteenth century an obsequious and comparatively weak Prussia was firmly treated by a powerful Russia, but tolerated for her help in holding down Poland : that, from then until the mid-seventies, a Russia which had quarrelled with her old allies, France and Austria, permitted Prussia to become the German Empire ; that, roughly from 1879 to 1890, Bismarck played a most extraordinarily fast and loose game with St. Petersburg, using Austria and France alternately as catpaws and bugbears, and ending with his own fall and a Franco-Russian alliance, the very thing he had sought all along to avoid ; that, from this period, till 1914, Germany hoodwinked and bullied and intrigued against the Russians till they took a decisive stand against her with Britain and France to back them : that Germany beat Russia in the ensuing war but, being beaten herself by Britain and France, got Russia to help her to her feet again by letting the Russians off their war-indemnity, and that finally, with the triumph of National Socialism, Germany professed herself the open enemy of Communist Russia, then, finding her ambitions once more in danger from Britain and France, seized the eternal bone of contention, Poland, and offered half its spoils to her old enemies as the price of support in the already declared war with the Western Powers.

" What of the Russian standpoint? With what feelings derived from history does a modern representative Russian sit down to discuss mutually profitable arrangements with a German? Looking back over the past hundred years the Russian will see the steady rise of an originally insignificant neighbour, first over the tortured body of Poland, then taking advantage of French and Austrian jealousy of Russia, cynically abusing, under Bismarck, Russian confidence, till, by 1890, German policy had grown more and more obviously hostile to Russian, to the point of involving her in a disastrous Far Eastern war and then hurling two ultimatums at her over Austria's shoulder.

" The story of the German campaign of 1914–18 against Russia does not improve matters. There was more than a hint of German influence in the scandalous breakdown behind the Russian front that began almost at once. The 1918 treaty of Brest-Litovsk fully maintained the German reputation for ruthless exploitation of an enemy vanquished by treachery in the rear. The treaty of Rapallo was at once recognised by Russia as no gesture of repentant friendship for the Communists whom the German Republic had so bloodily suppressed in Germany itself, but merely as a typically cynical and opportunist *demarche* which happened to suit well enough the newly revolutionised Moscow Government anxious for all the trade it could get on any terms.

" Finally, and most decisively of all, the dead set made by National Socialism against everything Russian from 1933 until Hitler began to remember Bismarck has made the average Russian extremely suspicious of the present sudden face to the right about by a neighbour with such a dark record of double-dealing and overreaching. Many a Russian must have asked himself, ' What's the game now? ' as Hitler, on October 6, 1939, declared that " henceforth the future of Poland and Eastern Europe will be settled by Germany and Russia alone ".

" We are now in a position to see that previous diplomatic meetings between Russian and German representatives have been the reverse of happy. The truth is that the two nations have never been able to see eye to eye politically. For Russia has always been jealous of the German ambitions for domination in south-east Europe and has never really been interested in her designs against France, while Germany has never been able to get Russia to see the advantage of an aggressive military alliance with her.

" Historically and traditionally, the new Russo-German treaty is as little likely to lead to a serious reinforcement of German strength as any of the very guarded, provisional and shifting agreements made ever since Russia, in 1875, realised that Bismarck had fooled her to the top of her bent. She liked Wilhelm II even less than Bismarck. And it is safe to say that of the three principal German leaders with whom she has had to deal for the past hundred years she dislikes Hitler most of all."

THE HELL-BORN MONSTER

The following quotations will show what attitude Hitler adopted towards Russia in the years preceding August 23, 1939, when he entered into a non-aggression pact with the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics.—

> " Far from Bolshevism ever drawing Germany into its clutches, we are its deadliest and most fanatical enemies."
>
> (*Adolf Hitler*)

"Moscow Bolshevism is the worshipped ally of the capitalistic Democracy."
(*Adolf Hitler*)

"One must never forget that the rulers of today's Russia are blood-stained criminals, the real scum of mankind."
(*Adolf Hitler*)

"It is complete nonsense to claim that National Socialism has anything in common with the Communist regime. We are enemies not only in a political struggle for power, but also because National Socialism stands spiritually and formally in unconditional opposition to Communism."
(*Alfred Rosenberg*)

"We are endeavouring to make the German people as immune as possible from this contagion (Bolshevism). For this it is necessary that we should avoid all close contact with the bearers of these poisonous bacilli."
(*Adolf Hitler*)

"Soviet Russia wants no peace. She is the power which is hostile to peace."
(*Adolf Hitler*)

"The common struggle against Bolshevik barbarism has given a common basis to Fascist and National Socialist journalism."
(*Dr Dietrich, Reich Press Chief*)

"With one single country alone we have abhorred entering into any relationship. That State is Soviet Russia. Even more than before we see in Russia the incarnation of every human destructive power."
(*Adolf Hitler*)

"I shall keep entering into a temporary alliance with Russia as a trump-card, but it will never stop me from as firmly retracing my steps and attacking Russia when my aims in the West have been achieved. We alone can conquer the great continental space and it will be done by us alone, not through a pact with Moscow. This struggle will open for us the door to permanent mastery of the world. That does not mean that I shall refuse to walk part of the road with Russia, if that will help us. But it will be only in order to return more swiftly to our true aims."
(*Adolf Hitler to Dr. Ranching*)

"An alliance which is not for the purpose of waging war has no meaning and no value . . . . Therefore the fact of forming an alliance with Russia would be the signal for a new war. And the result of that would be the end of Germany."
(*Mein Kampf.*)

THE PACT OF 1939.

And yet, driven by political necessity, Hitler entered into a non-aggression pact with Russia on August 23, 1939, the terms of which are as follows :—

"The Government of the German Reich and the Government of the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, guided by the desire to strengthen the cause of peace between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, and taking as a basis the fundamental regulations of the Neutrality Agreement concluded in April 1926 between Germany and the Union of Soviet Socialist Republics, have reached the following agreement :—

ARTICLE 1.—The two Contracting Parties bind themselves to refrain from any act of force, any aggressive action and any attack on one another, both singly and also jointly with other powers.

ARTICLE 2.—In the event of one of the Contracting Parties becoming the object of warlike action on the part of a third Power, the other Contracting Party shall in no manner support this third Power.

ARTICLE 3.—The Government of the two Contracting Parties shall in future remain continuously in touch with one another, by way of consultation, in order to inform one another on questions touching their joint interests.

ARTICLE 4.—Neither of the two Contracting Parties shall participate in any grouping of Power which is directed directly or indirectly against the other Party.

ARTICLE 5.—In the event of dispute or disagreements arising between the Contracting Parties on questions of this or that kind, both Parties would clarify these disputes or disagreements exclusively by means of friendly exchange of opinion or, if necessary, by arbitration committees.

ARTICLE 6.—The Agreement should be concluded for a period of ten years on the understanding that, in so far as one of the Contracting Parties does not give notice of termination one year before the end of this period, the period of validity of this Agreement shall automatically be regarded as prolonged for a further period of five years.

ARTICLE 7.—The present Agreement shall be ratified within the shortest possible time. The instruments of ratification shall be exchanged in Berlin. The Agreement takes effect immediately after it has been signed.

Hitler declared about this Pact :

"I regard it as a triumph of common-sense that we have reached an agreement with Russia."

TREATY OF FRIENDSHIP

On September 29, 1939, a German-Soviet treaty of friendship was signed in Moscow, whither the German Foreign Minister had proceeded by air. The treaty began with an Article declaring that the German and Soviet Governments, having "created a sure basis for a durable peace in Eastern Europe, declare that it is their unanimous opinion that it would be in the real interests of all nations to end the state of war that exists between Germany on the one hand and Britain and France on the other.

The two Governments will therefore make joint efforts—if necessary in agreement with other friendly Powers—in order to attain this aim as soon as possible. In the case of the efforts of these two Governments being without success, the fact will then be proved that Britain and France are responsible for the continuation of the war.

In the case of the war being continued, joint consultations will take place between the German and Soviet Governments on the subject of necessary measures."

MOLOTOV'S VISIT TO BERLIN

In November 1940, Molotov visited Berlin and on November 12, the following statement was issued :

"M. Molotov's visit to Berlin is the logical outcome of the evolution of the European situation and the signing of the Tripartite Pact.

"In view of the new situation created by the developments of the war and the Berlin-Rome-Tokyo Alliance, it has become necessary to define positively and clearly the position of the Soviet. M. Molotov's visit has the following aims : Firstly, to fix a basis for political and economical collaboration of the Soviet with the Axis Powers and eventually with Japan ; and secondly, to reconsider, from the point of view of more extensive collaboration, the basis of the German-Soviet Agreement.

"In the present circumstances, M. Molotov's visit is particularly significant, because it proves that the developments in Europe, notably the signing of the Tripartite Pact, have in no way affected the perfect realization by both Moscow and Berlin of their respective and common interests. Their collaboration since the signing of the German-Soviet Agreement has only become closer and never suffered the slightest reverse, contrary to the allegations of foreign propaganda."

The statement concluded by emphasizing that M. Molotov's talks in Berlin "are not an aim in themselves, but an important phase in the relations of and perfect and permanent collaboration between the two countries."

—AND GERMAN HORDES MARCH INTO RUSSIA

Hitler announced, in a proclamation over the German radio at 3-30 a.m. on June 22nd, 1941, that the German army had begun to march against the U.S.S.R. assisted by the Rumanians.

The same man who had concluded an "eternal" pact of non-aggression before the outbreak of the present war stated on June 22, 1941 :

"Bolshevism is opposed to National Socialism in deadly enmity. Bolshevist Moscow desires to stab National Socialist Germany in the back, while she was engaged in a struggle for her existence."

He concluded by saying :

"The German people are fully aware that they are called upon not only to defend their native land, but to save the entire civilized world from the deadly dangers of Bolshevism and to clear the way for true social progress in Europe."

Hitler has himself foreseen the result of a pact with Russia on "the doom of Germany." The doom of Nazism, not of Germany!

TALKING POINTS

(*Continued from Page* 8)

Syrians. It is not the intention of the British or the Free French to make any similar mistake or in any way act against the interests of the inhabitants of Syria. To manœuvre the Vichy troops from their positions rather than bring them to battle has, therefore, been the task confronting the Allied Commanders. Every effort has been made to render it unnecessary for Frenchmen to fight Frenchmen, because the seeds of such conflict, once sown, would bear fruit most welcome to Germany. But General Dentz, under orders from Vichy or from a mistaken sense of duty, held on to Damascus till the last until it was entered—appropriately enough—by the Free French forces; and he will no doubt try to defend Beirut, Aleppo or Homs. Merj Ayoum has, however, been recaptured by the Allies. Beirut has just been bombed by the Royal Air Force and shelled by the British Navy; the Navy has also given short shrift to Vichy destroyers trying to interfere with the Allied operations; and in the north the British column from Iraq has made a rapid march to Palmyra. The Allies are now determined to finish the Syrian campaign as quickly as they can and the High Command have been directed by Mr. Churchill to be guided solely by military considerations. They will soon be called upon to arrange help to Russia.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

BALANCE SHEET

Despite the Allied move into Syria and the collapse of Rashid Ali's revolt in Iraq, many people are still inclined to regard the loss of Crete as an overriding disaster from which the Allies may take months, if not years, to recover.

Crete was a serious loss, but not a decisive one. It is essential to view Crete against the background of the entire Middle East campaign, and that in turn against the war as a whole.

THE MIDDLE EAST

The Germans are aiming at Suez; the Allies are barring their way. Up to now, the enemy has been reaping the advantage of years of preparation, but the Allies have immense reserves—some immediately available, some available only after months. The farther the Nazis move from their bases, and the longer they take to move, the greater the forces which the Allies shall be able to array against them at the decisive point—which has not yet been reached.

Britain's policy, therefore, is to delay the enemy as long as possible at each outlying point, while increasing her strength for the final showdown. From this angle, Greece and Crete were outlying points of a fortress—both points having been held as long as possible to give the defenders of the fortress the maximum time in which to mobilize their full strength. Tobruk is another outlying point, whose retention by the British is a serious annoyance to the Nazis in Cyrenaica.

From this point of view, the Middle East campaign has its bright as well as its dark features. Against the enemy's victory in Greece and Crete, and his recovery of Cyrenaica, must be set the collapse of his schemes in Iraq, the liquidation of his schemes in Syria, the release of large Allied reserves by the conquest of Abyssinia, and the elimination of the Italian Fleet as a fighting force at the Battle of Matapan.

THE WAR AS A WHOLE

This Middle East campaign is one half of Hitler's summer offensive against Britain, the other being the Battle of the Atlantic. Here, against heavy Allied shipping losses, must be reckoned the sinking of the *Bismarack* and the bottling up of the *Scharnhorst*, *Gneisenau*, *Prinz Eugen* and a pocket-battleship (five serious blows to Hitler's raiding fleet), as well as America's patrol system, her 2,000,000 ton shipping pool to aid Britain, and the increasing volume of shipbuilding on both sides of the Atlantic.

Hitler needs a decisive result in both theatres of war this summer, or he will lose local as well as general superiority in every part of the world.

Without belittling the weight or danger of the enemy's present offensive, let us look at the general position this year, as compared with last year's.

In June 1940

Germany had overwhelmed Norway, Denmark, Holland and Belgium; Dunkirk had been evacuated, and the British Army was seriously deficient in arms and equipment; France was falling and Italy had declared war.

Germany revealed immense superiority in both air and armoured strength.

Germany used secret weapons with great success, notably her heavily-armoured tanks and her Stuka dive-bombers.

Allied morale (save for Britain) was poor, and fifth columns won half Hitler's battles before a shot was fired.

Allied production was far below Germany's, while the British war machine was not yet complete.

America was aloof and pessimistic.

In June 1941

Germany has overwhelmed Greece and Crete and retaken Cyrenaica; she has sunk the *Hood* and taken heavy toll of Allied shipping, but—Italy has lost two complete armies and most of her Fleet, the enemy has been practically cleared out of East Africa and the Red Sea, and all but two of Hitler's capital ships are out of action.

Allied air strength is drawing equal to the enemy's and Allied armoured strength grows rapidly.

While Germany has sprung no surprises, she herself has been staggered by the Royal Air Force's new high-power bombs and night fighters.

Allied morale is higher than ever before. Iraq's Fifth Column has been routed, and Free France fights against Vichy's Quislings in Syria.

Germany's production has reached its peak, while Britain is just reaching hers and America's is already formidable.

America is committed to all aid for Britain —including war if necessary.

(*Continued on Page* 20)

MADRAS AIR SQUADRONS

FINE RECORD OF ACHIEVEMENT

The following cable has been received from London :

The following despatch, one of a series of despatches dealing with the work of the six fighter Squadrons of the Royal Air Force named after various parts of India, describes the work of the Madras Spitfire and Hurricane Squadrons.

Stationed for many months in 1940 in the English west country, the pilots of the Madras Squadron of Spitfires kept a constant watch on convoys passing along the Cornish, Devon, Dorset and Hampshire coasts. The Squadron has earned a high reputation for its patrols in protection of British and allied shipping.

In September 1940, it was ordered to the south-east to reinforce the defences of London. In their first flight in their new theatre of war the Spitfires shot down 13 enemy aircraft in four days and brought their " London Defence " total to 30.

The Squadron then went back to the west country, where on November 29, 1940, they carried out one of their outstanding exploits—protecting the destroyer Javelin from an air attack.

For several hours the Spitfires fought off a series of attacks by relays of German bombers on the partially disabled destroyer after she had been torpedoed in a naval action in the Channel. When the Javelin had been safely escorted to port, the fighters had accounted for three German bombers destroyed and one damaged. Their own casualties were nil.

On September 15, 1940, when a record number of 185 raiders were destroyed, this Squadron's 'bag' was four ME-110s. and one ME-'09 shot down in a battle off the south coast.

To-date the Squadron has won three D.F.Cs. and Bar, two D.F.Ms. and one B.E.M. One of the D.F.Ms. was awarded to a Sergeant, who has participated in nearly every operational patrol carried out by his Squadron. He has six enemy aircraft to his credit. One of the pilot officers of the Squadron, who has secured the D.F.C. and Bar, has personally destroyed a total of 14 hostile aircraft. On one occasion he dived vertically across a strong protective formation of fighters and attacked two four-engined enemy bombers.

Altogether the Madras Spitfire Squadron has already a fine record, well meriting its inclusion in the three squadrons selected to perpetuate the splendid contribution made by Madras to the Empire war effort.

On a clear morning in October 1939, a watcher on the Kent Coast saw a Dornier-17 hurtle out of the sky leaving a spiral trail of smoke as it cork-screwed into the sea. Three Hurricanes circled round the spot, then flew off to their base to report the first enemy aircraft shot down in the Straits of Dover.

The pilots were members of the Madras Hurricane Squadron. Flying high over the sea, they had sighted an enemy plane, which was apparently on a reconnaissance flight and, attacking it in turn, sent it crashing into the water.

Since this first victory, the Squadron has accounted for another 65 enemy machines over France in defence of Britain.

When Hitler invaded the Low countries, the Squadron was stationed in France—a unit of an air component. In ten days the pilots shot down at least 25 German aircraft and seriously damaged many more. Their last day before coming home got them ten.

Back in England, the Squadron defended part of the north-east coast. When the big blitz started in August, it was ordered south to reinforce the front-line defences. On August 15, it shot down five HE-111s. which were attacking a Kent aerodrome. The following day in five patrols it accounted for five ME-109s. and one ME-115 over Kent.

One of the Squadron's greatest achievements was in late September when nine Hurricanes saved Liverpool from a daylight bombing attack. They intercepted the bombers off St. David's Head and as soon as our fighters attacked, the enemy turned back minus one of their number.

The pilots have taken part in recent actions against German night raiders. One night in March, a Canadian Flight Lieutenant shot down a JU-88 over South Wales.

The members of the Squadron have already won four D.F.Cs. and ten D.F.Ms. One of the D.F.Cs. was awarded to a Flight Lieutenant, who showed great ability as the leader of his Squadron on many offensive patrols. On one occasion, while attacking an ME-109 he was himself attacked by six Heinkel-113s. He turned on the Heinkels, destroying one and severely damaging a second before being compelled to break off the engagement owing to a shortage of ammunition. The following day, while leading a section of his Squadron, he sighted and attacked a large formation of Heinkel-111s. and shot one down in flames.

Another member of the Squadron, a Pilot Officer, shot down five enemy aircraft during recent operations. During one of these, he was in the air for eight hours. He too was awarded a D.F.C.

MISLEADING STATEMENTS IN ENEMY BROADCASTS

BROADCASTS IN ENGLISH

Allies' pledge

At noon on Thursday, June 12, representatives of Britain, India, the Dominions and Colonies and of the Allied Governments, met in St. James' Palace, London, to express their unanimous determination to "continue together in the struggle against German and Italian aggression until victory is won."

It was the perfect retort to the whispering campaign Goebbels had started to the effect that the Allies were ready to sue for peace.

The notorious William Joyce, who infects the air with his sneering emissions from Berlin under the alias 'Lord Haw Haw,'' searched several dictionaries to find epithets with which to pour scorn on the historic meeting.

"Extinct volcanoes"

He referred to the "curious assembly of extinct volcanoes" and added :—

"Present were Prime Ministers, whose Governments have ceased to exist, Generals who have lost their troops, or to be precise, deserted them, Ambassadors without Foreign Offices. . . . Every country to whom Britain had promised help and not given it was characterised by the presence of some orphan of the storm who had managed to get his hotel bills paid by the British tax-payers. These disembodied souls, these levitated spectres, these apostles of the pluperfect tense, had the gratification of hearing Churchill deliver one of his most violent harangues against Germany. . . . ".

Behind all this ranting lurks fear—fear of Churchill, the man who got the measure of Hitler and his gang from the moment the pathological ex-house painter became Fuehrer of 70,000,000 misguided souls; the man, who warned Britain again and again of the war Hitler was preparing; the man who roused Britain from her stupor and is now successfully holding the island fortress until the ever-expanding strength of the Allies will reach the point at which offensive operations can be undertaken.

The Germans know that they have reached the peak of their effort, while that of Britain and her Allies multiplies with each day that dawns.

Berlin v. Tokyo

Collaboration by the three Axis partners in the propaganda field is not always as effective as Goebbels would wish. On June 10, for instance, Berlin reported that the French Army in Syria was "offering stubborn resistance to the numerically superior forces of the enemy."

The previous day Tokyo had said, "The entire forces of the British and de Gaullists in Syria amount to about 20,000 men, while the French Army has approximately 40,000 or 50,000 men, including a great number of French officers. Consequently the French forces are far superior to those of the enemy."

Speeds compared

In a special review of the first four months of 1941, Berlin (June 12) gloats over the fact that, "in nearly two months, the German Africa Corps covered more than 1,100 miles, fighting against strong British forces."

The distance is apparently worked out from Tripoli to the Egyptian border, but British troops never penetrated further than El Agheila, so on the first half of the journey the Germans were absolutely unopposed. On the second half (El Agheila to Sollum) the opposition comprised one British armoured brigade and one infantry division—for four divisions of the Army of the Nile had been sent to Greece.

Compare the German boast with Wavell's achievement in advancing 800 miles from his base in two months and mopping up eight Italian divisions on the way.

Franco-German collaboration

The German radio (June 11) makes great play with the fact that Germany has "enabled France to defend her colonial possessions." But the Germans have an ulterior motive. They are using the misguided French soldiers to defend Syria as an Axis base and at the same time to inflict casualties on the Allies. Berlin has repeatedly accused Britain of getting other people to do her fighting for her. Now it is Germany's turn to "fight to the last Frenchman."

In a broadcast to the French people on October 21, 1940, Mr. Churchill said :—

"Do not imagine, as the German-controlled wireless tells you, that we English seek to take your ships and colonies. We seek to beat the life and soul out of Hitler and Hitlerism. That alone, that all the time and that to the end."

General Catroux, Commander of the Free French forces entering Syria, has declared in a proclamation to the garrison there :—

"It is not against you that they wage war; it is against the Germans."

Reuter slandered

"Only one day after hostilities started at the Syrian frontier," says Berlin (June 9), "*Reuter*, the British official news agency, openly admitted that no German troops had been stationed in Syria."

Reuter is an independent news service which reports everything from enemy and neutral as well as from British sources. It has every day for the past month reported the arrival of German aircraft and war materials in Syria. With notable impartiality, it has also reported persistent Berlin and Vichy denials of the presence of German forces there, leaving its readers to judge for themselves the true situation.

New Caledonia

Berlin (June 11) quotes the Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun* as saying the British action in Syria is "attracting special attention in Japan because it is the continuation of the same policy of land robbing which began with the occupation of New Caledonia in the South Pacific."

British forces have not occupied the French island of New Caledonia. In September 1940, a public demonstration in the island forced the Governor-General to resign and M. Santot, leader of the de Gaulle movement in the Pacific, took over control with the popular approval of the inhabitants.

BROADCASTS IN ASIATIC LANGUAGES

Barbarous raid on Alexandria

Referring to the Nazi raid on Alexandria on June 4 which resulted in the death of at least 150 people, the Germans in their Hindustani broadcast of June 8 'proved' that only military posts were bombed. This preposterous Nazi claim, however, was best contradicted by the Egyptian Government itself, which lodged a strong protest to Germany and Italy against the wanton bombing of innocent civilians in Alexandria. The Government also demanded compensation for life and material damage.

In their Hindustani, Persian and Arabic broadcasts of June 9, the Nazis gloated over the effects of their second murderous raid on Alexandria and claimed that this attack was concentrated on the arsenal and supply centre of the British naval base. Actually, even though this raid was most determined and ruthless, the enemy failed to hit any warship or other military objective. That the chief sufferers in this deliberately indiscriminate raid were mainly civilians is shown by the fact that considerable damage was done in European and Arab residential quarters and that hundreds have been killed and injured.

Britain's position in the Atlantic

The German High Command communique, broadcast in Hindustani and Persian on June 13, tried to make out that Britain's position in the Atlantic was going from bad to worse. Actually, however, Britain has done remarkably well in the Battle of the Atlantic. As Mr. Churchill told the Commons on June 10, although Axis shipping presents targets "perhaps one-tenth as great as we present to them." Britain sank, captured or caused to be scuttled no less than 257,000 tons of enemy shipping. This total, said Mr. Churchill, represented three-fourths of British shipping losses for May. It is significant, moreover that Germans' claims are also declining. In March they claimed to have sunk 950,000 tons against an actual 394,000; in April 1,218,000 tons against an actual 488,000 (including 187,000 in the Mediterranean); in May 746,000 tons.

More ships

In its weekly review of news in Bengali, Rome radio stated on June 12, that due to hostile public opinion, the United States of America Administration had turned down Britain's request for further aid.

The counter to this baseless propaganda comes from President Roosevelt himself who, in his report to Congress, declared: "We are immediately making available to Britain 2,000,000 gross tons of cargo ships and oil tankers." Furthermore, the President revealed that in the first five months of this year Britain was sent 12 times as many planes and 10 times as many aircraft engines as during the first five months of the last year.

"Relatively more heavy bombers and medium bombers are being sent," continued the President, "and 17 times as much in dollar value of explosives and 90 times as much in dollar valuation of fire-arms and ammunition in the first quarter of this year as in the same period of last year."

Battleships for Convoys

The Nazis' Hindustani and Persian broadcasts of June 13, misrepresented the use of Britain's battleships for convoying purposes as a sign of Britain's heavy and increasing naval losses. That Britain can spare her battleships for convoying is a sign of her strength, and not of her weakness. It shows that Germany's battle fleet is such a diminishing force that England can even afford to use her big ships for convoy duty. Out of a total of seven capital ships possessed by Germany during this war, she has only one battleship *Tirpitz* and one pocket battleship left to her.

Palestine and Germany's Objective

In their Hindustani and Arabic broadcasts of June 10, the Nazis quoted a Palestine Arab named Allama Fauzi as stating that Britain was tired of oppressing the Arabs. In spite of Nazi professions, the Arabs realize what the Germans really stand for. The Palestine paper, the *Falastin* correctly sums up the Nazis when it says: "With the fall of al Gilani, Berlin has been thoroughly exposed because of its failure to render help to a friend. . . The Arabs now realize that Germany's only objective is to create trouble, to destroy the independence of nations and to impose on the world a "New Order" which stands for universal disaffection, slavery and poverty."

Arab Independence

The Nazis in their Hindustani and Persian broadcasts of June 11, stressed Germany's promise of independence to all Arab countries and accused Britain of breaking her promise. The Arabs, however, can see for themselves that in Germany herself, and the countries her Nazi oppressors have overrun, freedom has ceased to exist. They also see that it was largely due to Britain's stewardship that Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Iraq, which were provinces of the Turkish Empire in 1914, are now independent States.

That the Arabs' faith in Britain's word remains firm is revealed by their reaction to Mr. Eden's recent declaration. Referring to this declaration the Egyptian paper *Al Mokattam* declares : " What arrests attention most in this declaration is the expression of the British Government's readiness to respond to the appeal of Arabs for unity. The immediate recompense Britain will get for doing so will be practical co-operation from Arab peoples wherever they exist."

Out of their own mouth

Referring to the onward march of the Free French and British troops in Syria, the Nazi broadcast in Hindustani stated on June 10, that the French were as much justified in taking up arms against Britain as was Germany when war was forced on her. That Great Britian forced war on Germany has been Germany's theme-song ever since the hostilities broke out on September 3, 1939. But, unfortunately for the Nazi propaganda, Rosenberg—one of the pillars of Nazidom—himself recently gave the game away. On February 15, 1941, he made a speech remarkable for the fact that, instead of insisting that Britain declared war, he praised Germany for choosing the right moment. " Had Germany hesitated much longer, " declared he, " the German national communities outside the Reich frontiers would have perished."

Faith in Churchill

The German radio (in Hindustani and Persian) pretended to quote on June 9 the London newspaper *Daily Telegraph* as stating that there was mounting indignation against the Churchill Government's conduct of the Cretan Campaign. The Nazis deliberately misrepresent the nature of the British public's criticism. As another English paper, the *Observer*, has put it : " There is no wavering in devotion to the Prime Minister's irreplaceable leadership. Our object is to strengthen his hands ". Another unmistakable evidence of Mr. Churchill's strength was provided on June 10 when, after the Premier's masterly exposition of events concerning Crete, the House of Commons approved of his policy without division.

PROGRESS OF THE WAR

(*Continued from Page* 16)

Britain is still the centre of the war. Britain must be beaten on her own soil if Germany is to be victorious. Every day's delay in launching the German attack on Britain decrease her chance of success.

AND HERE'S ANOTHER BATTLE

Since early spring, the Royal Air Force has been attacking enemy supply ships in European coastal waters, and sinking them at the rate of a ship a day. This is a battle which Hitler didn't expect or want, for he would never have sent his merchantmen round Europe's danger-coasts if his internal communications hadn't been badly smashed up by heavy Royal Air Force bombing during the last 12 months.

Moreover, every enemy ship sunk means one less transport or supply vessel for the invasion of Britain. A ship a day helps to keep Hitler away.

N.B.—Please file the Madras War Review regularly for future reference.

[With the compliments of the Director of Information, Madras.]

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